L. subauriculata and *L. elliptica* differ from *L. Jeffreysiana* by their ribs, smooth sides, medial furrows, and more inflated umbos. Among recent Australian shells the fossil species approaches *L. Strangei*, from which it differs by its straighter sides, by its more numerous and acute ribs, and by being more ventricose.

The majority of the new species have considerable analogy with recent congeners; but especial interest attaches to the existence in a fossil state of the genus *Chamostrea*, hitherto represented by a single species proper to South-eastern and Southern Australia and to Tasmania. The presence of *Potamides* is also noteworthy; one of the fossil species is much larger than any known recent form. A few Table Cape species, in my hands, await elaboration; but as it is imperative that the fossils should be studied in comparison with living forms, it is obvious, unless the necessary material be readily available, that an immediate and satisfactory answer cannot be given to the question:—Which of them are now known to be living, and which of them are supposed to be extinct?

I shall be happy to work out any material, that the Society or other possessors of Table Cape fossils may entrust to me, and I may add that my very rich collection of tertiary fossils enables me to institute a comparison of the Tasmanian fossils with those from continental and other localities.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF ODAX.

By Robt. M. Johnston, F.L.S., Etc.

[*Read July* 7, 1884.]

The following is a description of a new species of Odax, caught in the waters of the Derwent, and presented to me by Captain Beddome.

Odax Beddomei (*Nov. sp.*).

$D\frac{29}{12}$, $A\frac{3}{9}$, P12-14.
L. lat. 40. L. tr. $\frac{3}{8\cdot9}$.

Body elongate. Praeoperculum entire. Snout much produced and finely pointed. Eye rather large. Height of body one-tenth of the total length, and length of head contained in the latter three and one-third times. Upper posterior margin of operculum produced into a flaccid membrane having a rayed appearance. Colour of body and fins reddish, becoming lighter below lateral line. There is a singular well

marked black elongate streak, margined with a scarcely perceptible yellow border extending over five of the upper rays of caudal fin, which latter is somewhat rounded terminally.

Total length	$4\frac{3}{4}$	inches
Length of body	4	„
„ „ head	$1\frac{1}{3}$	„
„ „ snout	$\frac{8}{12}$	„
Dia. of eye	6	mil.
Greatest depth of body...	$\frac{11}{24}$	inches
Least „ „	$\frac{1}{4}$	„

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW FOSSIL SHELL FROM THE EOCENE BEDS, TABLE CAPE.

By Robt. M. Johnston, F.L.S., Etc.

[*Read July* 7, 1884.]

Genus Crepidula (*Lam.*)

Shell oval, limpet-like, with a posterior oblique, marginal apex; interior polished, with a shelly partition covering its posterior half. They are sedentary on stones and shells, in shallow water, and are sometimes found adhering to one another in groups of many successive generations. The specimens which live inside empty spiral shells are very thin, nearly flat, and colourless. *Distribution.*—West Indies, Honduras, Mediterranean, West Africa, Cape, India, Australia, West America. *Fossil.*—Eocene. France, North America, and Patagonia. (Woodward's Manual of Mollusca, p. 277.)

Crepidula umbilicata (*Nov. sp.*).

Shell somewhat roundly ovate, convex above, with nucleus submarginal and exserted. Whorls, three, rapidly increasing. Upper surface somewhat rugose, with three or four fine spiral ridges, which are here and there interrupted, the whole crossed with fine lines of growth. The internal ledge, occupying nearly the posterior half of shell, is concave with a somewhat wide and profound umbilicus; aperture deltoid; labrum thin, and obtusely angled anteriorly.

Length, 8 lines; breadth, 7 lines; depth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Only one example from the eocene beds, Table Cape, associated with one or two species of the same genus not yet described.